

POT

Modern *potteries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

POTTER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *poudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]
1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.
Such a *potter*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoever they make a *potter*. *Hudibras.*
What a *potter* has been here with Wood and his brais,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potter*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*
I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *potter*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.
He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *potter*. *Drayton.*

TO POTTER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons
wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wearies
himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

POTTERB. *n. f.* [pot and herb.] An herb fit for the pot.
Sir Trifram telling us tobacco was a *potterb*, bid the drawer
bring in t'other halpint. *Tatler, N^o 57.*
Egypt baeler than the beasts they worship;
Below their *potterb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potterbs* afford an excel-
lent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage
kind. *Arlbutnot.*
Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-
come *potterbs*: and some of those plants, which are *potterbs*
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

POTTHOOK. *n. f.* [pot and hook.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *n. f.* [potion, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-
monly a physical draught.
For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he
would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*
Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th'express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

POTLID. *n. f.* [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot.
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-
tom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of
a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

POTSHERD. *n. f.* [pot and shard; from *schærde*, properly *pot-
shard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
He on the ashes sits, his fate deploras;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*
Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

POTTAGE. *n. f.* [pottage, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or
decocted for food. See *PORRIDGE*. *Dryden.*
Jacob fod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

POTTER. *n. f.* [potter, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen
vessels.
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakefp.*
Some press the plants with sherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryd.*
A *potter* will not have any chalk or mæl mixed with
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

POTTERN-ORE. *n. f.*
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-
ore*. *Bayle.*

POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in
potting. *Shakefp. Othello.*

POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four
pints. 4

POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakefp. Othello.*
Roderigo hath to might carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakefp.*
The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson.*

POTVALIANT. *adj.* [pot and valiant.] Heated with courage
by strong drink.
1. Pretty much in drink. *Diä.*
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *n. f.* [pouche, Fr.]
1. A small bag; a pocket.
Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakefp.*
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a
pouch or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.
To *POUCH.* *v. a.*
1. To pocket.
In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*
2. To swallow.
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To put; to hang down the lip.
POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [pouch and mouthed.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainsworth.*

POVERTY. *n. f.* [pauvreté, Fr.]
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.
My men are the poorest;
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakefp.*
Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*
These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*
There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is
destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple neces-
saries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-
pending entirely on charity. *Regen.*

2. Meanness; defect.
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-
verty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of tail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULT. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken.
One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from the eggs, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POULTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell
fowls ready for the cook.
If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up
by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakefp.*
Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fish-
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Barrow.*

POULTICE. *n. f.* [pulte, Fr. *pulvis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft
mollifying application.
Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt
to exale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Su.*

TO POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice
or cataplasm.

POULTICE. *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.
Poultice allayed pains, but drew down the humours,
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POULTRY. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr. *pultrix*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all
poultry. *L'Estrange.*
What louder cries, when Ilum was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait
at table, without giving him a moriel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. f.* [ponzone, Italian. *Skinner.*]
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Ed. Quæth.*
The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules purf'd.
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Dryden.*
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown
upon paper through a perforated box. *Asterbury.*

TO POUNCE. *v. a.* [ponciare, Italian.]
1. To pierce; to perforate.
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but
pounce and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. To pour

POU

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*
into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.
POUNCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.
From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomson's Spring.*

POUNCEBOX. *n. f.* [pounce and box.] A small box perforated.
He was perfum'd like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncebox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

POUND. *n. f.* [pono, puno, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in
avordupois of sixteen ounces.
He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune
than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke
nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons.*
A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings.
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand
pound. *Peacocks of Antiquities.*

3. [From pinian, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in
which beasts are inclosed.
I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*

TO POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they
use the word *pan*.]
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle.
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*
Would'st thou not rather chafe a small renown
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden.*
Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*
Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To beat white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*
She describes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*
Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,
Loud froaks with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

3. To shut up; to imprison, as in a *pound*.
We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakefp.*
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were
pounded by night. *Spectator, N^o 243.*

POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person
who procures him customers.
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

POUNDER. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]
1. The name of a heavy large pear.
Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of
pounds: as, a *ten pounder*; a gun that carries a bullet of ten
pounds weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds*
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty
pounder or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.
None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

POUPON. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPETS. *n. f.* In cookery, a meats of victuals made of veal
flukes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

TO POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh
huryu.]
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or
receptacle.
If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land, *Exodus* iv. 9.

POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm
in the pot. *2 Kings* iv. 41.
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a
sweet smelling favour into the most high. *Ecclesi. l. 15.*
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke* x. 34.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;
But since this message came, you sink and fettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to
send in a continued course.
Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakefp.*
London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,
With the plebeians twarming. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actu-
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted
one third of the filter by the standard, who can imagine, that
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

TO POUR. *v. n.*
1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously.
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*
All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*
A ghastly band of giants,
Pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*
A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POURER. *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE. *n. f.* The old word for *peace*.
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pouffe* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

POUT. *n. f.*
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.
2. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-
cock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO POUT. *v. n.* [pouter, Fr.]
1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.
Like a misbehav'd and fullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakefp.*
He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the mornings, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting*
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o 8.*
The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit dur-
ing the whole dinner. *Arlbutnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.
The ends of the wound must come over one another, with
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-
wise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wise-man.*
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a hu-
man head, hooked nose and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POWDER. *n. f.* [poudre, Fr.]
1. Dust; any body comminuted.
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*
2. Gunpowder.
The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,
battered Bishoptate. *Hayward.*
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of
powder and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.
When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust.
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

TO POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.
2. To sprinkle